

HUN OFFER IS WITHDRAWN

CZERNIN DECLARES
TERMS ANNULLED

Austro-Hungarian Spokesman Points Out "Only" Opening to Russians—Central Powers Hold Fixed Determination Not to Transfer Negotiations.

The central powers have withdrawn their "no forcible annexations or indemnities" peace offer of Dec. 25, made during the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. The offer was conditioned upon its acceptance by all the powers hostile to the central empires, and the former having failed to accept it as a whole it has become null and void, the German foreign minister announced at Brest-Litovsk yesterday.

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—The central powers have withdrawn their peace terms made public at the Brest-Litovsk conference on Dec. 25, it was announced by Dr. Von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, in his speech at the Brest-Litovsk conference with the Russians yesterday.

Owing to the non-acceptance by all the enemy powers of those terms, Dr. Von Kuehlmann stated that document had "become null and void."

The failure of Russia's allies to respond to the invitation to participate in the conference has resolved the question into one of a separate peace between Russia and the central powers, it was declared by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian minister, who originally propounded the peace terms. The attitude of the Russians was not reflected in the dispatches reporting on the Brest-Litovsk proceedings, which were evidently of German origin and came through by way of Amsterdam. The Russian delegates have been strenuously objecting to the continuation of the negotiations at the German eastern headquarters, but the firm determination of Germany and her allies not to consent to their transfer to Stockholm was reiterated yesterday.

Amsterdam, Jan. 11.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, at a full sitting of the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk on Thursday, said that as Russia's allies had not replied to the invitation to participate in the negotiations, it was now a question of a separate peace between Russia and the central powers.

He gave reasons for not wishing to transfer the negotiations to neutral territory and said that if the Russians were animated by the same intentions as the central powers the result of the negotiations would be satisfactory. If not, responsibility for war would fall exclusively on the Russians.

Kuehlmann Presided. Dr. Von Kuehlmann, the German foreign minister, said he considered that the difficulties which had interrupted the previous negotiations were not sufficient to justify the failure of the peace work and a presumable resumption of hostilities. He said that it was the fixed and unchangeable determination of the central powers not to conduct the peace negotiations begun at Brest-Litovsk.

A Brest-Litovsk dispatch giving an account of the session yesterday says it was opened with all the delegations, including the Ukrainians, participating. Dr. Von Kuehlmann, who presided, said:

"Inasmuch as changes have occurred in the composition of some of the delegations it will not be out of place to give a short survey of the history of the course of the negotiations."

Mitigates Difficulties. After a lengthy review of the proceedings to date Dr. Von Kuehlmann said he hoped they would lead to a salutary result. His hope was based on knowledge gained during the negotiations and on the expression by the Russian delegation of the Russian people's wish for secure and lasting peace. He continued:

"I consider that the difficulties met with up to the time the negotiations were interrupted were not great enough to cause the failure of the peace work and a presumable resumption of war in the east, with its unforeseen consequences."

Atmosphere Important. Dr. Von Kuehlmann said the first task of the conference was to resume negotiations at the point where they were broken off at the time of the Christmas adjournment. Referring to the fixed determination of the central powers not to accept the Russian suggestion of transference of the negotiations to neutral territory, he said Germany and her allies were not in a position to conduct elsewhere the discussions begun at Brest-Litovsk, although they were willing to have final formal negotiations carried on and the signatures to the preliminary agreement affixed at some place to be agreed upon after the debate. He continued:

"As for the conduct of the negotiations, the atmosphere in which they take place is extremely important. It must be mentioned that since the conclusion of the exchange of views before the temporary interruption of the negotiations much has happened, which appeared calculated to create doubt as to the sincere intention of the Russian government to arrive at a speedy peace with the powers of the quadruple alliance. I may refer to the tone of certain semi-official declarations of the Russian government against the central powers, especially the declaration of the Petrograd Telegraph agency, which is regarded abroad as the semi-official Russian agency."

Blames Report. "It reproduced in detail a reply M. Joffe, (a member of the Russian delegation) is alleged to have made at the sitting on Dec. 25 which, as the protocol shows, originated solely in the imagination of its author. This entirely unfounded report has had a good deal to do in confusing the judgment in regard to the course of the

ESTABLISH REPUBLIC OF
DON; KALEDINES AT HEAD

Petrograd, Thursday, Jan. 10.—Reports from Rostov today say that the republic of the Don has been declared existent, with Gen. Kaledines as president and prime minister.

ANOTHER DEATH OF
SOLDIER FROM MENINGITIS

Alexandria, La., Jan. 11.—One death from meningitis during the last twenty-four hours was reported at the Camp Beauregard base hospital last night—that of Private James Edgington, of Louisiana.

Health authorities stated they regarded conditions as improved, as there was but one new case of meningitis reported during the day, that being in Alexandria. The quarantine continued in force. The death today brought the total at Camp Beauregard since September to 144.

negotiations and in endangering their results.

Ultimatum Unanswered. In explaining why the central powers refused categorically to transfer the negotiations to neutral territory, Count Czernin said both parties had direct telegraphic communication with their respective governments which neither could forego without interminably prolonging the negotiations and rendering them difficult.

"The second motive is more important. You gentlemen invited us to take part in general peace negotiations. We accepted the invitation and came to an agreement about the basis of the general peace. On this basis you presented a ten days ultimatum to your allies, who have not answered, and today it is no longer a question of negotiation of a general peace but rather a separate peace between Russia and the quadruple alliance."

ENTENTE MIGHT INTERFERE. The count asserted that the transfer of the negotiations to neutral territory would give the entente an opportunity to interfere and endeavor to prevent a separate peace. He added:

"We refuse to give the western powers this opportunity, for we are ready to conduct the final negotiations and sign a peace treaty at a place to be fixed. Regarding the questions on which an understanding has not been reached, we came to a binding agreement at the last plenary session to submit them to a commission, to begin work immediately. All the four members of the quadruple alliance are entirely agreed to conducting the negotiations to the end of the basis explained by Dr. von Kuehlmann and myself, and agreed upon with the Russians. If the Russian delegation is animated by the same intentions we shall attain a result satisfactory to all. If not, then matters will take a necessary course, but responsibility for war will fall exclusively on the Russian delegation."

Armistice Transgressed. The Turkish and Bulgarian representatives associated themselves with these remarks. In the name of the German chief command, Gen. Hoffman protested most strongly against wireless messages sent out from Russian military stations, containing abuse of the Russians. If the Russian delegation of a revolutionary character to the German troops. This, the general said, transgressed the spirit of the armistice. Representatives of the German army's allies joined in the protest.

As the proposal of Leon Trotsky, head of the Russian delegation, the sitting was adjourned.

TOM GADD CHARGED
WITH STORING LIQUOR

Arrest Made of Well-Known Street Car Conductor by Plainclothes Men.

Tom Gadd, a street car man, and C.

W. Keown were arrested Friday morning by Paul Brown and Will Light, plainclothes officers of the police department and charged at headquarters with transporting and storing liquor. In connection with their arrest a quantity of barleycorn fluid was also taken in charge by the officers.

Gadd was a conductor on the River-view line of the Chattanooga Railway and Light company for some time. He did not go out when the union men went on strike, but remained on the cars.

BAD WEATHER STOPPED
ALL DRILLS AT CAMP

Conferences in doors, out of the weather, occupied the attention of candidates and instructors at the training camp Friday. Saturday, the first regular inspection will be held, and after 1 o'clock the men who are not on guard or other duty will be permitted to leave camp and remain absent until taps Sunday.

REAL DOGS OF WAR IN ACTION



You have heard of Red Cross rescue dogs, but how about real war dogs—dogs that aid the fighters in the trenches? Here they are. They work hard, too, these Italian soldiers' assistants. Part of their job is to carry men and supplies to the trenches. Many of them are under shell-fire almost constantly. The picture shows some of these dogs hitched to man-carrying sleighs, on the Italian front.

COLD WAVE FOR
SUGAR SECTION

Mississippi Coast and Louisiana Promised Coldest Weather. Forty Below at Saskatchewan.

New Orleans, Jan. 11.—Another cold wave, at least equaling and probably exceeding in severity the unusually cold spell experienced the latter part of last December, was predicted today for this forecast district by the local weather bureau for tonight and early tomorrow. Zero temperatures were predicted for northern Louisiana and southern Arkansas, with 10 to 16 degrees in the Louisiana sugar and trucking region and 14 to 20 degrees in the east Texas sugar belt. Louisiana residents were warned to protect live stock and vegetation and to drain water pipes tonight. Strong winds were expected to accompany the cold wave in Louisiana and Texas.

Continued cold was predicted for southeast Oklahoma and snow was forecast for southeastern Mississippi, with temperature about 20 degrees on the Mississippi coast.

Fair weather and rising temperatures were expected to prevail in most of the forecast district by Saturday night.

The thermometer in New Orleans fell from 66 degrees at 9 o'clock this morning to 46 at 10 a.m.

FORTY-TWO DEGREES BELOW.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Forty-two degrees below zero in North Saskatchewan and a line of zero temperatures extending into northwest Texas were reported today to the weather bureau.

The cold wave this morning continued over the plains states and had extended into the Missouri and lower Arkansas valleys, the west gulf states and the extreme southwestern part of the country. During tonight and Saturday it will spread from the Ohio valley southward, reaching Virginia and the Carolinas by Saturday night. Considerable warmer weather prevails in the east gulf states and along the south Appalachian, but east of the Mississippi river temperatures have changed but little. Heavy snow is forecast for the middle Atlantic states tonight and Saturday, with rain along the south Atlantic coast and interior districts.

Storm warnings are displayed on the gulf coast from Brownsville to Key West, and northward along the Atlantic coast to Fort Monroe.

BROWNSVILLE ONLY
ESCAPES SNOWFALL

Texas Towns Visited by Most Severe Weather Wave Since 1894.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 11.—Snow fell in practically every town in Texas last night, accompanied by very low temperatures, according to reports to the weather bureau here. Brownsville was the only city in Texas not reporting snow.

Dallas this morning was covered with 6.3 inches of snow with a minimum temperature of 5 above zero. Amarillo was the coldest spot in the state, with a minimum temperature of 8 degrees below, accompanied by a heavy snow. Palestine reported the heaviest snow in its history, breaking an unprecedented drought. San Antonio reported temperature of 12 degrees, Del Rio 14. El Paso 16.

According to official records the weather in Dallas for the past twenty-four hours was the most severe in January since 1894.

LONDON PRESS WELCOMES
END SUFFRAGE CONTEST

London, Jan. 11.—The morning newspapers welcome heartily the decision of the house of lords on woman suffrage, which gives the vote to about 6,000,000 women and ends the long wrangle which has troubled the country for years. It is true that the third reading of the bill is yet to be taken and a motion to submit the question to a referendum is to be disposed of, but it is not believed that this has any prospect of success even if pressed to a vote.

SUFFRAGE FIGHT
TRANSFERRED TO
SENATE TODAY

Champions Begin New Contest Immediately on Achieving Victory in House.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Woman suffrage was a step nearer realization today as the result of the victory in the house last night when a resolution was adopted, authorizing submission to the states of the Susan B. Anthony amendment for national enfranchisement of women.

The resolution was sent to the senate today and suffrage champions at once began their campaign in the upper house. Recent polls of the senate indicated that the necessary two-thirds could not be mustered there and a vote may not be forced until advocates find they have the strength with which to put it through.

PLACE COMMISSIONERS
SHIPPING IN SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 11.—Shipping commissioners at New York, Boston, Seattle and New Orleans, today were put under the civil service by President Wilson on recommendation of Secretary Redfield. They were the only ones in the government service not in the classified list.

No Use, Says Billy 'Possum.

Now I haven't seen a trolley car since Hector was a kitten. They seldom venture very far I guess. But jitney slots have ceased to mar the passenger's remittin'. We'll shed no tears of anguish and distress. But I've a new suggestion. That I'm sure is worth the space. To sid in the congestions every day; if conductors have shoo horns to slide in the human race, I think perhaps the policy would pay. The weather? Snow and colder, with a cold wave tonight and Saturday.

BOLSHEVIKI MAY DECLARE
WAR ON CENTRAL POWERS

Refusal Russian Peace Terms to Force Alternative, Declares Premier Lenine—Austro-German Comment on Wilson's Message Hostile—Trotzky Loses Contention for Stockholm.

London (Thursday), Jan. 10.—A majority of the Cossacks and the population of the Don district are grouping themselves around the Don military government under Gen. Kaledines, according to a special dispatch from Petrograd.

Gen. Kaledines' principal aim is not to fight the bolshevik, but to consolidate democratic republican power of the Don district.

Peace negotiations between Russia and the central powers will be continued at Brest-Litovsk, according to information at Amsterdam, apparently despite a vigorous protest by Leon Trotsky, the bolshevik foreign minister, who heads the Russian delegation. At the opening of the new sitting of the conference Trotsky demanded that the delegates go to Stockholm.

Premier Lenine, before leaving Petrograd ostensibly for Finland, but probably for Stockholm, for conferences with Austrian and German socialist, declared that if the central powers do not accept Russian peace terms the bolsheviks will declare war against Germany. He expressed fear that preparation would have to be made for hostilities.

The establishment of a separate peace with Russia apparently is the present aim of the central powers. According to Amsterdam dispatches, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, told the peace conference at Brest-Litovsk that inasmuch as Russia's allies had not replied to the invitation to take part in the negotiations a separate peace is now the question at issue. While opposing the transfer of the peace to neutral territory, Count Czernin is said to have declared that if the Russians were animated by the same intentions as the representatives of the central powers the result of the negotiations would be satisfactory.

Initial comment in the Austrian and German press on President Wilson's message is bitterly hostile. His program is declared to be unacceptable and one pan-German paper says it is "more brutal still" than the recent statement of Premier Lloyd George. The president is accused of desiring to hinder the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and Vienna newspapers declare that his peace conditions are such as could only be imposed on the central powers if they were defeated completely.

British troops in the Ypres area have executed successfully three raids into the German lines. Many casualties were inflicted and prisoners were taken. On the remainder of the front in France the artillery on both sides is active, especially in Flanders, in the Arras-Cambrai area in Champagne and northeast of Verdun. The artillery fighting on the northern Italian front is less intense, being most marked east of the Brenta.

Discussion of the French government's diplomatic conduct of the war will be heard in the chamber of deputies today. The government has announced that it will accept such discussion. Gen. Alexieff, former Russian com-

BOLSHEVIKI MAY DECLARE
WAR AGAINST GERMANY

NICOLAI LENINE

Threat Made by Premier of Russia Unless Central Powers Accept Her Peace Terms.

mander-in-chief, around whom was gathered a corps of some 25,000 officers, has considered it necessary to organize a struggle against the bolsheviks on an all-Russian plan and to create in Russia a moderate liberal regime.

Monarchical principles are said to be very strong against Alexieff's group. Gen. Kaledines and his party oppose Gen. Alexieff in his desire to utilize the Don government against the bolsheviks and is willing to include in the Don government representatives of all the democratic organizations in order to bring an end to civil war.

GERMAN REPLY TO BE MADE
MONDAY BY CHANCELLOR

London, Jan. 11.—It is reported in Berlin that the German chancellor, Count Von Hertling probably will address the reichstag main committee on Monday in reply to the war aim speeches of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says.

SWISS TO BE DISCHARGED
ON PROOF CITIZENSHIP

Washington, Jan. 11.—Minister Sulzer, of Switzerland today reached an agreement with the state department whereby Swiss already drafted, and in some instances actually serving in the American army, shall be discharged if they desire upon proof of their Swiss citizenship.

HUNTSVILLE ALMOST
OUT OF COAL

(Special to The News.) Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 11.—With only two more days supply of coal in the yard and no more in sight, Huntsville is having the worst weather of the winter. Rain, sleet and snow alternating, and with high winds, the temperature is nearly freezing.

BAKER HANDLED
WITHOUT GLOVES

Senate Inquiry Warned Up by His Cross-Examination. Fear Statement Misleads.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Secretary Baker's examination today before the senate military committee was warmed up by a rapid cross-fire of questions by senators of both parties who did not agree with the generally favorable view of war preparations depicted by Mr. Baker's statement of yesterday.

The senators declared his declaration that war supplies were adequate would mislead the country. Senator Weeks declared the country would be "lulled to sleep by a statement of facts that don't exist."

Mr. Baker explained that he meant to convey only the impression that all men ready for the fighting line were adequately equipped.

Senators Wadsworth and Weeks, Republicans, and Senators Chamberlain and Hitchcock, Democrats, took the lead in cross-examining the secretary and at times handled him without gloves.

When Secretary Baker's examination was resumed Chairman Chamberlain said there were fears for powder production.

Powder Production O. K. "The situation is satisfactory and I think supplies are and will continue adequate," replied Secretary Baker.

Senator Wadsworth asked about the board of labor standards which, testimony has said, has pacifists and socialists among its members and is requiring new specifications in army cloth contracts which will reduce production.

"I know their character and expert qualifications well," said Baker in defense of the board.

Senator Wadsworth said the board's requirements were so rigid that production of army garments is being delayed.

Any delay is slight, Secretary Baker said, and health of factory workers is an important consideration.

"I must disagree with you that the delay is slight," said Senator Wadsworth.

Threaten to Cause Strikes. Senator Wadsworth said a witness had testified the board's contract standards threaten to cause strikes, and require employers to receive labor leaders. He thought labor agitators would stir up trouble.

Mr. Baker denied knowledge that any considerable number of contractors were refusing to execute contracts because of the new labor standards. Senator Weeks thought the board had too wide and very drastic powers, but Mr. Baker contended the board's functions are purely advisory.

Senator Weeks challenged the statement that the board was only advisory and complained of the multiplicity of new and special boards and committees.

"Persons with business are passed along from corridor to corridor and building up a bulging file of the right kind of agency with which to do business," said the senator.

Turning to artillery Senator Wadsworth assailed the ordnance bureau for not continuing manufacture of French 240 millimeter guns instead of proceeding with manufacture of American 9.5 guns, none of which have been delivered and whose ammunition is not interchangeable with the French.

Pounds Table with Fist. Secretary Baker said he thought, but was not sure that the department was making the French type and promised to give further information.

"There has been no explanation yet given to the committee," said Senator Wadsworth, pounding the table with his fist. Senator Wadsworth asked whether in view of the shortage of artillery and machine guns the secretary's statement that there was sufficient supply "substantially for rush needs," was correct.

"Yes, perfectly, as I understand it," said Mr. Baker. "Our rush needs are satisfied."

Senator Chamberlain asked Baker how he could say that when Cantonments were short rifles, machine guns and artillery.

"I mean that we have sufficient for the men actually engaged in fighting," said Mr. Baker. "You mean then that there is enough for men in France," said Senator McKellar.

"Yes," said the secretary. "Your statement that we have substantially enough gives a wrong impression to the country, when we have only enough for men actually in the fighting and not for those in training," Senator Wadsworth interjected.

"What I meant to say and would want the country to understand," Mr. Baker replied earnestly, "is that all the troops in France will be adequately equipped with artillery and arms."

"Probably," observed Senator Chamberlain.

"I have assurances to that effect," Mr. Baker insisted.

"The statement leaves the impression that the situation is a wrong one, and that we have all the artillery we need," said Senator Wadsworth.

BRITISH BAG 7
HOSTILE PLANES

London, Jan. 11.—British airplanes on the Italian front attacked a squadron of seven hostile machines yesterday and brought down four of them, the war office announced today. Two of the enemy airplanes crashed to earth and two others were driven down out of control.

The British came out of the fight with all their machines intact.